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and signature, without which none can be
sent. Sales agents: ARSAR, HARRISON, and CO.,
100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Tuesday, March
11, 1917. BROTHERS, 181, West 47th St.

LIUWAT'S GINSENG and Fills—The
whole world has with one voice endorsed the famous
LIUWAT'S GINSENG medicine, as it is now ready for
use, so leg, so bountiful, even when
the medicine have failed. Sold at No. 314, Street, London.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—The *Camera* beg to
call the attention of photographers to the
sorted and superior stock of photographic chemicals
Printed and sold at application. J. F.
BOMBIE, operative and photographic chemist, 310, F.
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TEAM RUNNING, to *Land's Tiptoe*, and for *SALES*
by the carrying of the *Land's Tiptoe*, and for *SALES*
to 10 hours power high pressure horizontal stations.

One or more, with large Corbin's boiler, complete; with
 10-horse-power portable boiler, 20, 25, 30
 One 14-horse-power Corbin's boiler, with multi-
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 and 30 horse-power
 GILLILLAN and CO., 18, Marquette-place.

O M S A L E of the undersigned—
 Steam-engines, 5, 8, and 10 horse-power
 Boiler plates, rivets and bolts
 Galvanized telegraph wire, No. 6, and No. 14
 Vulcanized India-rubber and leather belting
 Patent safety and other valves
 Black paint, red lead, Europe rope
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 Undersigned's machinery and scaffold lams put
 Prising, writing, and brews papers and stationary
 Scotch whisky, in quarter-casks
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FOR SALE, a beautiful little CUFFAGE, with Steam

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WANTED, TO SELL, OR TO LET A FARM, of 17 Acres
situate at Cook's River, nearly in cultivation.
Apply to **W. H. HILL**, surveyor,
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WANTED TO SELL, two superb Saddle and Horse,
HORSE, young, gentle, and in good condition, as-
sisted by the owner for his own use. Apply at **Elphinstone**
and **W. H. HILL**, surveyor, Commercial Chambers.

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IMPORTANT to **IMPORTERS, STOCKBROKERS, CAPITALISTS,**
and others.—**FOR SALE**, at Ashford, Fraser's Creek,
vicinity of Wellington, New England, **THE BEST** and
most improved **WATER-POWER** in the colony.

rier, two dining-rooms, and four bedrooms, with detached kitchen and servant room; washhouse, fuelhouse, & millinery shop, and a large garden. The house is completely fitted up, and is situated near the station. The house is completely fitted up, and is situated near the station. The house is completely fitted up, and is situated near the station.

The Inn and store are situated on one of the finest and best sites in the city, and the buildings are of the most modern construction, and are capable of being enlarged and increasing business, which an inspection of the books will prove.

These valuable properties will be sold together or separately, to suit intending purchasers, who will do well to apply at once, as such an opportunity for profitable investment is not likely to occur again.

The stock will be sold at cost price, carriage added, without reservation.

For further particulars, can be obtained by applying to JAMES LESLIE, proprietor.

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FOR SALE. Two allotments of LAND, 66 feet frontage by 155 feet depth, upon which are erected a house and outbuildings, situated in the street, and in the rear of the house is a large garden, and a well. Apply to Mr. GEORGE ARDENNE, at the premises, Campbell-street, (Rowe's-lane), Newcastle.

FOR SALE. Dr. HARRIS' RESIDENCE, a comfortable house, in small frontage, with every convenience, 30, Parramatta-street.

WANTED. STORES for SALER, in a thriving district, having the pound and Post Office situated, the proprietor retiring, and the business is to be sold for the sum of £2500, so that to a person of energy and small capital, this is a good opening. Apply to FRIMON, MA and Co.

HARRIS' RESIDENCE.

Withers, 1739, 2 years old last September

Eves, 1796, ditto ditto ditto
Eves, 1840, 13 months old last September
Waters, 400, ditto ditto ditto
Eves, 1800, 4 to 6 years old.

5075
They are perhaps passed, delivery to be taken about the
1st of March. For price, see reply to A. 5074
Waters, Macerone. For price, see delivery at Goshens.

LOMBOK STATION, RICHMOND RIVER, with
A 5500 CATTLE. For PRIVATE SALE, on 7th
Wednesday, 18th April 1897.

THE LAMBEO RIVER.—For SALE, by the under-
signed, several Blocks of Country on the far-
famed River, within easy distance of Fort Seacott and
the Government wharf.

ALFRED THOMSON, MCKENZIE, and CO., Treasury-build-
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FOR SALE.—3654 SHEEP, never diseased.—To be

FOR SALE, of the well-known Edward Hamilton's Station, on the Richmond River, 1000 **HEAD** **WAGTAIL CATTLE**, deliverable at any time. These are the second season's crop. Apply to **W. W. HAMILTON**, LINDFIELD, N.S.W. CO. SYDNEY.

CATTLE STATIONS—**CHARLES BROWN** and **CO.** have for **SALE**, Two first-class Stations, with long frontages to the Richmond, and 1000 head of very early delivery **WAGTAIL CATTLE**. Apply to **CHARLES BROWN** and **CO.**, 15 s-bldg., George-street.

FOR SALE, 5000 **WAGTAILS**, from 3 to 5 years old; and 2000 **MAISON EWES**. Apply to **H. W. WOFFIELD**, Lanes, near Ryrie.

FOR SALE, deliverable within seventy miles of Richmond, about 1000 **Shoos**, namely—2000 **ewes**, to be ready in March and April; 1800 **wenters** (more or less), to be ready in May and June.

The above are well worth the attention of parties seeking new runs, being strong, healthy sheep, and particularly bred on the station. For particulars, apply to W. COX, Mulgoa Cottage, Penrith.

February 18.—Snow. Ice. Monitor for Malheur, with 20

The following vessels were lying at the Bay, wind bound, on the 14th instant:—Indra, Olney, Callender, Ellen, Mac-na-

TWOFOLD BAY.
 The water here is the best

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH
MILWAUKEE

STATE OF THE LINE
AL COMMUNICATIONS

WINDS.

PORT OF SYDNEY AND EXPORTS—E—

...	90	Saddlery, 3
..	180	Studs, 1 can

... 530 Molnar, I
... 60 Mainz, 1496

...	55	Rope, 104 p
...	7	Rice, 3 tons

15	Type, 1 case
40	Tobacco, 1 c

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Ministerial Responsibility

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THE CASE OF TAWELL'S TRUSTEES.—RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

A REMARKABLE anomaly of responsible government has brought before the Colonial Legislature the name of TAWELL, who some years ago was executed in England for murder. The victim was formerly his servant, and with whom he had illicit connection. He married, however, a respectable Quaker lady, and made some pretensions to the fellowship of the Friends, although we understand he was never admitted by them into membership. A desire to preserve his reputation as a moral man probably led him to plan and complete a crime of unexampled atrocity, and notwithstanding he was defended by Sir FITZROY KELLY with more than forensic fervour, and although he seems to have expected to escape conviction, he was condemned and hanged, uttering a prayer for that mercy which he did not show.

TAWELL was a chemist in this city, and carried on business on the premises now the property of Mr. A. POSS, Pitt-street. His reputation in this colony never stood very high, for though he was willing to be distinguished in certain associations for philanthropic purposes, he had not quite the appearance of an honest man. Mr. BACKHOUSE, in his work on the colonies, describes how TAWELL carried into the harbour of Port Jackson certain puncheons of rum, and poured out the contents in the stream—the astonished boatmen crying murder. The cry was of evil augury!

A barbarous relic of ancient legislation confiscates the property of a murderer, and no ruins his family. The motive is doubtless that the arm of the assassin may be stayed, when he sees that the same stroke that strikes his victim and perils his own life may reduce his wife and children to beggary. If this even were true it may be well doubted if the law does not set a bad moral example, when it directly ruins the unoffending; but it is clear that this does not usually enter at all into the calculation of the criminal. No man would murder except under the impulse of insane rage, if he did not believe himself pretty certain to escape the punishment due to his crime. The Crown, however, acting in the humane spirit of the times, consented to remit the forfeiture, and to give to Mrs. TAWELL and the son the property of the husband and father. Their affliction and disgrace were surely enough to exact from their innocence and virtue.

The Crown, however, granted to trustees for Mrs. TAWELL and TAWELL'S son all the forfeited property by warrant, the title of the Crown requiring to be first ascertained by inquisition in the colony. This was made in due form. A power-of-attorney was sent out by the trustees of Mrs. TAWELL to a Mr. TURNER, who sold the land and appropriated the money. In consequence of this loss, the trustees attempted to repudiate the sale by TURNER and to supersede it by direct grant from the Crown to themselves.

Supposing that the trustees of Mrs. TAWELL had no power to authorize the sale, the attorney had no power to sell; and it appears that it is upon this pretence that an attempt has been made to oust the purchasers. In the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, first and last, comprehending Messrs. MANNING, PLUNKETT, WISE, and HARGREAVE, the Governor had no power in law to issue the grant as directed by the SECRETARY OF STATE. The GOVERNOR, while he disputes the legal opinion of these gentlemen, says, "all this, however, is beside the case. I having received specific and reiterated instructions to cause a deed to be prepared according to a certain form, to which deed I am also directed to cause the seal of the colony to be attached," and he expresses his determination to obey; and in another communication he adds:—"I think you have decided unwisely, both in refusing to comply with my directions to affix the Great Seal to the deed in question, as in so doing you set only in a ministerial capacity, and assume no responsibility, and also in making any act of mine, performed in consequence of positive orders from her Majesty, a reason for resigning your political position. Whatever course, however, you may decide to adopt, my duty is very clear, and that is to execute the deed as directed. In order, then, that I may do so, I must request that you will deliver the Great Seal to my private secretary, Mr. MERRIWETHER, who will call for it, and who will return it to the office of the Colonial Secretary as soon as I have attached the seal to the deed."

It was quite evident that after such a decision the Ministry, without the deepest degradation, could not continue to hold office. They could neither do so consistently with their avowed opinions, nor with any regard to the principle of ministerial responsibility, allow the Governor to affix the seal. The GOVERNOR calls this indeed a private affair, having no connection with politics, but can there be anything more serious than the surrender, by a Cabinet, of legal rights of citizens against the opinions of its own law authorities. There are other questions important to society besides Parliamentary reform, and the violence with which the GOVERNOR has carried out his action of duty is the most serious blow ever struck at the colonial rights, and we fear we might add at the authority of the Crown. We scarcely need dwell upon the palpable injustice of the transaction in its bearings on the colonial purchasers. The trustees of Mrs. TAWELL, who seek now to invalidate the sale, attribute it by their own signature, it was effected by their own attorney, and part of the proceeds have been received. For the Colonial Office to assist in repudiating that transfer by some technicality of law must strike all men as an intolerable abuse of the prerogative. We would not give much for the grant even if it had legality on its side. A succession of actions would probably end as trials commonly have done which are in direct violation of equity and common sense. It is, however, a lamentable mistake when the law is so wrested by authority as to outrage the moral sentiments of the people.

With the course the Ministry have taken no fault can be found, save on one point. They ought not to have given up the seal so long as they were Ministers. The seal belonged to the GOVERNOR, but they were the proper persons to hold it. The CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND never parts with the seal without laying down his office. If a Governor will violate law, he should stand alone, nor can anything release the Ministers from responsibility but actual release from their functions. If a resignation without effect is enough, they may resign every other day, and allow the GOVERNOR, meanwhile, to act according to his pleasure, whether he pardon or send a culprit to execution, or make an illegal grant of public or private property.

Sir WILLIAM DENISON was lately before the country as the model of constitutional government; but scarcely is he outside the Heads when the public are called on to repudiate his arbitrary conduct and to transfer their admiration to his constitutional Ministers. Well, Sir WILLIAM DENISON is gone. As

we have been sparing in praise of his government, we shall be cautious in proclaiming his unqualified condemnation. For fourteen years we have watched his career, and we believe that his last act expresses the policy which he has followed upon conviction, from the day when he first set his foot on this hemisphere. Had the SECRETARY OF STATE told him to issue a grant of this colony to Russia he would have obeyed. Had he been ordered to establish a powder magazine in George-street he would have cheerfully laid the foundation stone. It was no business of his to examine the law of the case, it was no matter whether the deed were or not invalid, the SECRETARY OF STATE had directed issue, and that was all in all.

We do not, however, think the Legislature can leave the question in its present position. It is of great importance to know under what conditions or limitations a Governor-General can act, when property, whether of the colony or individuals, is concerned. If a mere mandate from the SECRETARY OF STATE can be carried out by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, in defiance of law, the theory of responsible government is a delusion, still more perfect than we imagined. Now, he is said to act in opposition to his Ministers, another time he may act in collusion with them, and conceal their complicity under the cloak of his vice-regal discretion. We should be glad were the power in the hands of the home Government greater than it is, and could the GOVERNOR possess a more effective weight of administration, we might be no worse for it; but we ought to understand our footing when questions of Imperial interest are to be treated, and how far the GOVERNOR can proceed alone on his own interpretation of his powers.

Sir WILLIAM DENISON has done us well; but not so the SECRETARY OF STATE. It is to him we must direct the remonstrance, not against the GOVERNOR, but against the power he assumed. The case calls for no great acrimony, but it must be firmly met. A point equally momentous remains for the Legislature. We must ascertain namely—Whether a Governor, in his official capacity, may reject the advice of his Ministers formally given, and at the same time refuse their resignation; and whether their responsibility is discharged, if they retain their places, after their advice has been formally rejected, and the act they have declared illegal and unconstitutional is completed, their protest notwithstanding.

(Sydney Morning Herald, January 31.)

THE DEFINITION OF THE GOVERNOR'S POSITION AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE QUEEN REQUIRED.

It will be desirable above all things, when the "Great Seal" question comes before Parliament, to examine with care the legal position of the Government, and its compatibility or otherwise with the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility. We certainly have no desire to demand of the Crown the surrender of any prerogative which may be necessary for the safety of the colonial empire, and our political subordination to the parent State. We have no doubt there may be occasions when a Governor should stand alone, if necessary, to resist the encroachments of the colonial legislature; and that in rejecting the advice of his Ministers, he may do no more than become him as the representative of the Imperial Power. The limit, however, within which this independent or hostile action shall be exercised, demands clear definition. To leave it wholly to the discretion of the GOVERNOR, is to surrender everything into his hands, and to make the Ministers once more mere clerks who are subject to the direction of a master. It is clear that had there been equal firmness in the Ministry on the Great Seal question, the GOVERNOR would have broken down. When the GOVERNOR refused the advice of his Ministers, an effective resignation would have placed the seal in his hands, but he would probably never have found a colonial politician to meet the responsibility which his late advisers declined. In that case he must have governed alone. Performing one act without advice, he might have performed every other. We know of no law which would make it less illegal and unconstitutional for a Governor to spend the public money without the sanction of a Ministry, than what has been often done, under the sanction of a Ministry, and without even the assent of Parliament. The power claimed by the GOVERNOR in the Great Seal case, seems to include the right to reject the advice of his Ministers on all occasions, and to perform every executive act upon his own mere will, and upon his own interpretation of the instructions of the QUEEN. We do not see where a line can be drawn over which a Governor cannot pass. We do not say the Governor has exceeded his power, so far as it is limited by express enactment. We may be told that the assumption must be always that a Governor will receive none but reasonable instructions, and that he will always act in harmony with the British principles of Government. We fear little dependence can be placed on this assurance; and it is a serious thing to discover at last that he is the sole interpreter of law for himself, and that he can do anything without the sanction of his Ministry that he can perform with it. We have no desire to suppress the prerogative, but certainly we cannot see how it can be compatible with Parliamentary Government, unless it is more strictly defined.

It would be a curious speculation what would have been the aspect of this question, had it come under the arbitration of Government during Sir WILLIAM DENISON'S first absence, or had a vacancy occurred in the Governorship before the system was changed which confined the Administration to the Commander of the Forces, the President of the Legislative Council, and the Colonial Secretary. Their "three Excellencies," we presume, decided on the use of the prerogative by a majority. Had the two, the President of the Council and the Military Chief, determined to act in defiance of the advice of the colonial law officers, would Mr. COWPER have given up the seal; would he have treated it as the joint property of the whole or of a major part of the administrators? The Governorship, whatever it is, was in the hands of three gentlemen—to whom were they bound to yield submission, to their own or the law officers of England? The arrangement was no doubt absurd, but it was nevertheless under the Royal authority. What, again, was the relation of the Parliament to the Executive, or of the Ministry generally to the Executive Council?

The absence of the GOVERNOR might fairly raise another question. The salary is purely local, and for services rendered in the colony; but the Government of Norfolk Island, when Sir WILLIAM DENISON performed the part of LUCYBURN, was not in any way connected with this colony. We should certainly never wish to see our Legislature unaccommodating or capricious about a few hundred pounds; but then we know no reason why our GOVERNOR should not be equally Governor of the Islands of the South Seas, and spend his time among them, while paid by a single

colony. Were the Crown to pay the salary of Governors, according to the recommendation of many politicians, the case would be different; but at present, the system of one colony paying the salary of a Governor and another enjoying his service is an anomaly, and may degenerate into an abuse.

We need not, however, wonder, that difficulties and anomalies arise in the progress of Parliamentary Government within the colonies, and that it requires time and deliberation to resolve what power should be confided to the GOVERNOR, as the QUEEN'S delegate, or in what way to reconcile our relations with the Crown, and his position as a constitutional chief of a responsible Government. Probably the two positions are not in strict logic compatible; perhaps the initiation of the English system is not possible, save in a sovereign State; perhaps to tie up the GOVERNOR to a mere Presidency of the Executive in all cases would not be consistent with the unity of the colonial empire; perhaps, in reality, the Imperial power demands an independent and special delegation. Let it be imagined, for example, that a question of boundary became one of customs, and a lately seemed likely on the Murray, and that a question of customs became one of force. First constables, then volunteers and soldiers, might be sent to support our fiscal laws. Supposing a similar step were taken on the other side the border, we should then find ourselves at war with a neighbouring colony. Now could a Governor be bound to sanction this course because his Executive, or a succession of them, advised it? His responsibility must in some cases be personal, and there his discretion must be personal also.

We do not know that any historical parallels will much assist Sir WILLIAM DENISON in defending his course, but a very curious one may be found in the time of CHARLES II. Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE states:—"The point of time at which I would fix the theoretical perfection of our laws is in the year 1674, after the Habeas Corpus Act was passed, and when the law for licensing the Press had expired."—"What a field," said CHARLES FOX, the great liberal statesman,—"what a field for meditation does this short observation from such a man furnish! What reflections does it not suggest to a thinking mind upon the inefficiency of human laws and the imperfection of human constitutions! We are called from the contemplation of the progress of our Constitution and our attention fixed on with the most minute accuracy to a particular point where it is said to have risen to the utmost perfection. Here we are then at the best moment of the best Constitution that human wisdom ever framed. What follows? A time of oppression and misery, not arising from accidental causes such as war, pestilence, or famine, nor even from any such alteration of the laws as might be supposed to impair this boasted perfection, but from a corrupt and wicked administration, which all the so much admired checks of the Constitution were not able to prevent. How vain, then, how idle, how presumptuous is the opinion that the laws can do everything; and how weak and pernicious the maxim founded upon it, that 'measures, not men, are to be attended to!'" This time of theoretical perfection, our readers will remember, is one of the most sickening in history. It was then the king sold himself to France, murdered some of the noblest men who have appeared in modern ages, by packing juries and corrupting judges, and deluged the country with vice which even the vicious men of the present day would regard with disgust—no true it is that the character of governments will depend on the administration rather than the form. It was during this time of theoretical perfection that the following scene transpired:—

"A practice of juggling with the royal seal seems to have been peculiar to the reign of Charles II. When the King had granted a pardon to the Earl of Danby, the House of Commons appointed a Committee to inquire of Lord Chancellor Nottingham concerning the circumstances of his passing. Whereupon, the Lord Chancellor, after protesting that he neither advised nor drew it, informed the Committee, as they reported, 'that the pardon was passed with the utmost privacy, at the desire of the Earl, who gave his reasons for it, that he did not intend to make use of it, but to stand upon his innocence, except false witnesses should be produced against him; and then he would make use of it at the last extremity. That he advised the Earl to let the pardon pass in the private course; but, after consulting with the King, his Majesty declared he resolved to let it pass with all privacy, and it not afterwards, the King commanded the Lord Chancellor to bring the seal from Whitehall, and being brought, it was laid on the table; thereupon his Majesty commanded the seal to be taken out of the bag, which the Lord Chancellor was obliged to submit unto, it not being in his power to hinder it. The King then wrote his name on the top of the parchment, and gave directions to have it sealed, whereupon the person who usually carried this parchment, the seal to it.' The Chancellor added, 'That at the very time of affixing the seal to the parchment, he did not look upon himself to have the custody of the seal.' It is related that the fact was maintained after the pardon was sealed, by the King returning the Great Seal to the Chancellor with a compliment, that 'he could not replace it in better hands.'

There is nothing new under the sun. The thing was done with the utmost secrecy,—just as the Governor and Ministers kept their own counsel. It was done against advice of the responsible Minister; it was done in a hurry; it was done by the King demanding the great seal, which the responsible Minister laid on the table, and washed his hands of the business. The KING took the seal—as did Sir WILLIAM—and employed some inferior person to affix it—and then (see his EXCELLENCY'S last note to Mr. COWPER) he returned the seal to the responsible Minister with a compliment, that "he could not replace it in better hands."

Mr. COWPER stated to the House that the deed sealed by the Governor was not registered in the colony. We understand that an order has been issued to the Registry Office to refuse a registration. This seems to us a stretch of ministerial power, which although in this case in favour of equitable rights, is not defensible on principle. Is not the office for registration of deeds accessible by law to all? Is it within the competence of a Minister to intercept the routine of an office created by law for a certain purpose, and open to every citizen? We do not say that Mr. COWPER has exceeded his power, but it is a very dangerous precedent, and we strongly suspect that it is illegal.

(Sydney Morning Herald, February 18.)

THE PREROGATIVE AND MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

There are three motions now before the House on the Great Seal question. Mr. PARKES calls for all correspondence between the Imperial and local Governments, the Law Officers of the Crown, both in England and New South Wales, and all parties, whether public or private. Mr. REDMAN moves that the conduct of the late GOVERNOR-GENERAL was reprehensible; while Mr. COWPER moves the appointment of a select committee to frame an address to the Crown, praying that directions may be given to the GOVERNOR to be guided by the responsible Ministry. It is of course desirable that all

facts connected with this case should be fully laid before the public. As a matter of curiosity, we should like to understand on what grounds the legal authorities differ, and whether or not, as we suspect, it will be found that the Law Officers of England suggested how the thing might be done by the GOVERNOR, always supposing that he acted in a constitutional way. We imagine that the opinion of the law officers will relate to the questions of title, and not at all to the political position of the GOVERNOR, or to the independence of his action of his constitutional advisers. Sir WILLIAM DENISON may have misconstrued the opinion of the law officers of England and SECRETARY OF STATE as authority to sweep aside his Executive. He intimates that, having read the arguments of both sets of counsel, his own reading concurs with the opinion of the English lawyers. He thus finally arbitrates between the two—giving the wholesome example of "every man his own lawyer." The question, however, before our Legislature is not one of law. If the GOVERNOR were wrong, as the chief of the Executive, in deciding in a peremptory manner the question of title, would the Assembly be a better tribunal? Would not a grievous mistake be committed, were points of law which have divided the first of our colonial and English barrieries to be settled by the votes of the representatives? We do not go into the enquiry whether their education or standing in society would entitle their verdict to confidence. Were they the first in the ranks of intelligence, and had their previous habits trained them to legal discussions, they would still enter on a perilous track in constituting their House a court of law.

These points may be hereafter determined by the proper tribunals, but the Assembly has nothing to do with their decision. We do not think any motion yet before the House fully meets the case. That of Mr. COWPER misses it. We have no evidence that the QUEEN ever directed Sir WILLIAM DENISON to use the great seal in defiance of the advice of his Ministers. He may refuse advice, and he may act in emergencies at his own discretion, but we believe that it will be found that in this case he has assumed a power which the SECRETARY OF STATE never intended he should exercise, and that he did so at last under the influence of urgent intercession made in behalf of the trustees of TAWELL—perhaps, also, as Mr. COWPER suggests, with chivalrous desire to brave a responsibility and spare his successor. An address prepared by the committee may, therefore, not in any way meet the case, if in the form proposed by Mr. COWPER—for we are attacking the Crown for an act on the part of the GOVERNOR perhaps never authorised by the Crown, for anything that appears. A direction is given by the SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNOR to cause a bill to be introduced, settling the Moreton Bay debt, but does this mean that he should do so in defiance of his own Ministers? The SECRETARY OF STATE directs a grant of land should be issued in a certain form, but does this entitle him to act by himself? If, indeed, the Home Government, finding the colony, through its responsible Ministry, resolute in wrong, is determined to insist, it should go before the British Parliament and seek, by Imperial enactment, an overriding power to seize the seal of the colony and supersede the Executive. But we have no idea that any commands issued to the GOVERNOR were intended by the Crown to set aside that voice which the colony must possess as essential to its safety and freedom. The proper course would thus be to address the Crown, stating the conduct of the GOVERNOR, asserting that it is utterly inconsistent with our liberties, and calling upon the Crown to take such steps as may be necessary for the vindication of our rights, and, through the vindication of our rights, and assume that Sir W. DENISON acted in harmony with his instructions, and that these were consistent with Royal prerogative, the question assumes a very different form. We are one of forty colonies. There is no dependency of the Crown not equally liable to the anomaly. We are not aware of any positive enactment in the colonial empire which would prevent any Governor doing what Sir W. DENISON has done. A very solemn controversy, therefore, arises, and it would be but a paltry termination to seek for ourselves a local exemption from the operation of prerogative, which, if it exist at all, is universal. It may be that this prerogative is, upon the whole, essential to the proper authority of the Crown. It may be that the Executive power claimed by Sir WILLIAM DENISON, although in conflict with the Executive power to which we are subject, may be necessary for the good of the empire. It may be found that we are to have Governments standing in opposition to each other, both operating at the same moment. It may be insisted that what the COLONIAL SECRETARY refuses to sign, the GOVERNOR may have power to enforce. It is quite necessary that the question should be dealt with in its broad and constitutional bearing, that we should know whether we are simultaneously under two Governments, each legal, and yet contradicting and denouncing each other. We warn the House against assuming that the Crown gave an unconstitutional power to Sir W. DENISON; we fancy it did no such thing, and that instead of asking that a prerogative may be abandoned in favour of a colony we should assume that it has been abused. We should call upon the Crown not to grant us a special exemption from a royal prerogative, but take such steps that no man make that prerogative a reason, whether in good faith or not, to cover a despotism utterly inconsistent with political freedom.

In the case of Moreton Bay, although the FORSTER Ministry countermanded the proclamation separating the two colonies, they refused to prepare or pass any documents to have effect in regard to separation. This, although demanded by the GOVERNOR, was steadily refused by the Cabinet, acting under the opinion of Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, (now Judge) WISE. They held that the appointment by the QUEEN of the GOVERNOR to act in this case was not as Governor of New South Wales, but as a trusted servant of the Crown; and that we had no more to do with his commission in respect to Queensland than for that of Norfolk Island, except that we had to pay his salary, while looking after their affairs. The case, however, of an act done relating to interests within this territory is a different thing, and implicates the principle of Ministerial responsibility.

In the multifarious questions which have struck out from this subject, we need hardly reiterate that the course of the Ministry ought not to be shunned over. Let us allow everything for the novelty of their position and the political difficulties in the way of Ministerial change, but let us understand our whereabouts. Will the House consent in silence that a mere form of resignation shall enable Ministers to evade responsibility, that they may retain office, notwithstanding acts done by the

GOVERNOR are declared by themselves to be illegal and unjust, and in defiance of their advice? Is Ministerial responsibility a reality or is it a solemn farce? The moment the GOVERNOR resolved to act on his own advice and in defiance of his Ministers, they were bound to declare publicly their dissent, and never to return to office unless full reparation should be made. We cannot admit the excuse that the country would suffer. The course taken by the Ministers, had they actually relinquished office, would have entitled them to approbation, and if public business had been delayed, the principle of responsibility would have been worth the sacrifice.

(Sydney Morning Herald, January 31.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW ZEALAND COLONIES.—THE MAORI WARRIOR.

OUR last accounts from New Zealand will impress still more deeply on the British mind the moral interest of that conflict which now assumes such serious proportions. The time is evidently at hand when the perils of the war will compel the local Government to silence discussion, and impose responsibilities on opinion. The memorandum of Governor BROWN on the mischief of that advocacy of the native cause in the presence of the natives by the clerical and legal gentlemen who have espoused it, can only prepare the way for a more effective repression. It is absurd and intolerable that while our men are in the field to protect the colony and maintain the authority of the Crown, Englishmen of high rank should side with the enemy, and while he sends bullets at the soldiers, aid him with the printed artillery. The transition from moral to physical aid is rapid and obvious. We do not suppose that Sir WILLIAM MARTIN will go into the camp of the aborigines, or that Bishop SELWYN and his clergy will suggest plans of the campaign; but when white men who like "trade" hear their opinion, that the Crown is utterly in the wrong and the enemy in the right, they will consider it a kind of philanthropy to furnish him with gunpowder. These seas now are thronged with vessels trading under foreign flags, and their masters will like nothing better than to find that while they sell their rifles and ammunition to advantage, they are defending the cause of the patriots, and Garibaldizing a new nation in the southern world. The authorities of New Zealand are bound to give their moral support to their own soldiers and citizens, who risk their lives for the defence of the colony. We hope that the warning of the GOVERNOR will supersede any other measure, but there can be no question that the civil liberties of a colony must be modified in time of war, and that, if discretion cannot save the public cause from betrayal it must be secured by the suspension of "the liberty of unlicensed printing."

The question now at issue is not forms of Government; but whether the British power shall succumb, and English colonization be arrested in New Zealand. We do not think it is a question whether the New Zealanders should possess an independent sovereignty and rise into a nation. The course of events plainly shows this is not possible; and if England be not strong enough to maintain its rule, other nations will be powerful enough to supersede it. No other power in the world would permit the rights of the Crown and the settlers to be assailed. The more the resistance, the more concentrated and crushing would be the force directed to its suppression. When France deals with aborigines of Africa who would question her right to dominate? When the States of America invade the Indian territory, they treat all questions of right as impertinence. When Russia adds province to province, she speaks her will at the cannon's mouth. We believe it would be impossible to find an example of the subjects of a Crown under the protection of their own flag, deluged the seat of war with manifestoes in favour of the enemy. It is one of those abuses which can exist only under a free constitution like that of England—which has hardly foreseen the possibility of Englishmen denationalising themselves, and turning on their own race.

The treatment of the natives by the English, is a contrast with all other examples of colonization. They had lavished upon them the wealth and resources of civilization; they enjoyed the benefit of our municipal laws, while they were specially exempted from the cost; they acquired a large amount of knowledge, comfort, and prosperity, by the direct contributions of the residents, and not a stick had been taken from them without payment. No man has been compelled to sell an inch of land; and no rights of property—even those most doubtful—have been suppressed by the Government. But the ambitious chiefs have issued a decree that no native shall sell land to a fellow-subject of European race under pain of death. Ought this new law, unknown when the British sovereignty was acknowledged, to be recognized by the Crown. Surely it is a violation of the rights of every British subject, and differs nothing in principle from a conspiracy to prevent the whites from buying bread to save them from starvation. A law of this kind is a blow at the vitality of the colonies—a check to their expansion, a virtual banishment of all the increase of the English people from their native land. Had the English forced the natives to sell the land they would have been justified, under the clearest necessity, for self-preservation, and then they could; but it is not pretended that the power of the kind was contemplated, and the controversy is thus limited to one narrow point; shall English law and government prevail, or Maori conspiracy and exclusion. It is, we regret, distinctly stated that the Land League, which is a chief cause of the war, was a suggestion of the Bishop and clergy; that they awakened the jealousy of the natives, and endeavoured to shut out their fellow-colonists. We do not, in the present stage of the enquiry, venture to conclude that they contemplated an organised resistance, much less a rebellion. But it will be a relief to those who, like ourselves, are most friendly to both the missions and missionaries, to find that this deplorable error has no such pretence. We would not hold men responsible for the expression of an opinion in a time of repose, to which a time of war might impart a sedulous import, not contemplated when it was uttered. We cannot think these gentlemen, many of whom have spent the best years of their lives in the service of mankind, contemplated the ruin of a colony, or the conflagration which will one day reach their churches and dwellings, which is now throwing back the natives on the habits and condition of heathenism. But the world need not be warned that well-intentioned men are often the most dangerous of councillors, because their moral worth and undoubted integrity lend a sinister authority to their inflammatory opinions.

The accounts from the seat of war confirm the apprehensions which have been expressed by those who best know the natives at its commencement. A speedy termination is not to be expected. We shall have to conquer. A patch-work peace leaving the questions for further resolution would be only cruel to the natives, and onerous to England. The time may come

when England may be at war with some great European power, and supported by such assistance, the natives if un subdued and un-reconciled might inflict a deadly revenge. If New Zealand is to be British, a great force must be sent there, roads must be opened, colonization extended, and the preponderance of race established beyond question. If England is not prepared to carry out this policy, the best plan is to do as did her great prototype, the Roman Empire, in its decline—recall her legions—leaving her citizens to retreat. The time for temporizing is past, and everything like hesitation is cruelly and multiply the agony of the conflict, and what would benefit the natives were they to have their own way? Their clerical advisers may have dreamed of "a royal nation, a holy priesthood, a peculiar people," who should form the highest type of Christian civilization and church order; among whom law itself should be silent before the purer and more powerful morality of the faith; they might fancy that one day this nation so moulded and trained, should become an instrument in subduing to similar rules the other aboriginal nations. These are, however, dreams belonging to another epoch. It is possible for no people to decline the perils and duties of civilization, as it embraces the world. No church can enclose itself a garden to be the nursery of principles and a development of society inconsistent with the age. Were British civilization to cease and English power decline, it would have other and certainly no more humane successors.

When we look at New Zealand in its possible relation to the British Empire in the Pacific, its growth becomes of national importance; it is a fortress of strength, it forms one of those great links in the chain of commerce and domination; to lose it would be a folly, and allow it to fall under a hostile influence would be a danger not now to be told.

While we call upon the British Government, to uphold our fellow-colonists in the struggle, and with the utmost weight of its countenance, we are not, therefore, insensible to the distinction between the native warrior, and the high qualities displayed in the war. His courage and intelligence claim for the Maori great consideration as a man, and as a soldier. There have been many acts of cruelty, no doubt, but we do not think that they are much out of proportion to ordinary civil war, and perhaps these acts are not to be imputed to the race. We regret to see the style of invective which disfigures some portions of the New Zealand press, and must express our admiration of the dignified and soldier-like appreciation of the Maori warrior in the despatch of General PRATT. It is the penny-a-liner only who would think anything is to be gained by depreciating the noblest coloured race that has ever met the bayonet of the British army. We hope that we shall soon have to recognise them as members of the British family, and their treatment when conquered will be modified by the remembrance of the noble illusion which has deceived them, and the admirable qualities they have displayed in an unavailing pursuit.

(Sydney Morning Herald, February 18.)

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

January, 1861.
Ten numbers of deaths recorded during the month of January were 114, viz., 53 males and 61 females; the infant mortality being nearly one half. The total deaths registered exhibit a rate of mortality much lower than that of any corresponding month of previous years. One case of cholera, and two of typhus were recorded on Monday, 12th inst., and on Tuesday, 13th inst., respectively, eleven were fatal to children under the age of 5 years. The mortality in the corresponding months of previous years was as follows:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Per centage of Deaths to 1000.
1857	100	10.00
1858	102	10.20
1859	101	10.10
1860	103	10.30
1861	114	11.40

The number of births registered during the month was 146, viz., 73 males, and 73 females.

Table showing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward, from 1st to 31st January, 1861, distinguishing those under five years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years.	5 years and over.	Total.
Gloucester	4	11	15
St. James	1	1	2
St. John	1	1	2
St. Luke	1	1	2
St. Mark	1	1	2
St. Paul	1	1	2
St. Peter	1	1	2
St. Thomas	1	1	2
St. Vincent	1	1	2
St. George	1	1	2
St. Andrew	1	1	2
St. Nicholas	1	1	2
St. Basil	1	1	2
St. Constantine	1	1	2
St. Helena	1	1	2
St. Agatha	1	1	2
St. Barbara	1	1	2
St. Blaise	1	1	2
St. Eustachius	1	1	2
St. Felix	1	1	2
St. Genesius	1	1	2
St. Ignace	1	1	2
St. Ives	1	1	2
St. Kilda	1	1	2
St. Leger	1	1	2
St. Martin	1	1	2
St. Medard	1	1	2
St. Nectarius	1	1	2
St. Olaf	1	1	2
St. Patrick	1	1	2
St. Raphael	1	1	2
St. Remy	1	1	2
St. Simeon	1	1	2
St. Stephen	1	1	2
St. Thaddeus	1	1	2
St. Valentine	1	1	2
St. Vitalis	1	1	2
St. Zeno	1	1	2
St. Zosimus	1	1	2
St. Agatha	1	1	2
St. Barbara	1	1	2
St. Blaise	1	1	2
St. Eustachius	1	1	2
St. Felix	1	1	2
St. Genesius	1	1	2
St. Ignace	1	1	2
St. Ives	1	1	2
St. Kilda	1	1	2
St. Leger	1	1	2
St. Martin	1	1	2
St. Medard	1	1	2
St. Nectarius	1	1	2
St. Olaf	1	1	2
St. Patrick	1	1	2
St. Raphael	1	1	2
St. Remy	1	1	2
St. Simeon	1	1	2
St. Stephen	1	1	2
St. Thaddeus	1	1	2
St. Valentine	1	1	2
St. Vitalis	1	1	2
St. Zeno	1	1	2
St. Zosimus	1	1	2

Ward.	Under 5 years.	5 years and over.	Total.
St. James	1	1	2
St. John	1	1	2
St. Mary	1	1	2
St. Peter	1	1	2
St. Paul	1	1	2
St. Vincent	1	1	2
St. George	1	1	2
St. Andrew	1	1	2
St. Nicholas	1	1	2
St. Basil	1	1	2
St. John the Baptist	1	1	2
St. John the Evangelist	1	1	2
St. James the Greater	1	1	2
St. James the Lesser	1	1	2
St. Peter the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Paul the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Andrew the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Nicholas the Bishop	1	1	2
St. Basil the Bishop	1	1	2
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St. Nicholas the Bishop	1	1	2
St. Basil the Bishop	1	1	2
St. John the Baptist	1	1	2
St. John the Evangelist	1	1	2
St. James the Greater	1	1	2
St. James the Lesser	1	1	2
St. Peter the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Paul the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Andrew the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Nicholas the Bishop	1	1	2
St. Basil the Bishop	1	1	2
St. John the Baptist	1	1	2
St. John the Evangelist	1	1	2
St. James the Greater	1	1	2
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St. Peter the Apostle	1	1	2
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St. Peter the Apostle	1	1	2
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St. Basil the Bishop	1	1	2
St. John the Baptist	1	1	2
St. John the Evangelist	1	1	2
St. James the Greater	1	1	2
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St. Peter the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Paul the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Andrew the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Nicholas the Bishop	1	1	2
St. Basil the Bishop	1	1	2
St. John the Baptist	1	1	2
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St. Peter the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Paul the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Andrew the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Nicholas the Bishop	1	1	2
St. Basil the Bishop	1	1	2
St. John the Baptist	1	1	2
St. John the Evangelist	1	1	2
St. James the Greater	1	1	2
St. James the Lesser	1	1	2
St. Peter the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Paul the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Andrew the Apostle	1	1	2
St. Nicholas the Bishop	1	1	2
St. Basil the Bishop	1	1	

little joined Newcombe, and took the remainder of
at's over, which proved a maiden. Slip by
combe off Costick (badly fielded) for one, and
of over scoreless. Maiden from Bryant to
combe, and maiden from Costick to Kettle.
by Newcombe off Bryant for a single, and in the
over a slip by Newcombe off Costick for another

over from Bryant to Newcomb. In the subsequent over from Costick a severe blow on the inner side of the knee was received by Kettle in playing the off-side. At this time the batsman contrasted his second-innings with his temporary retirement. "I was a chardoon in the meanwhile took up his bat; but I was sent ball from Costick deranged the integrity of my temple. Richardson nil. Nine wickets for forty-five runs."

The next over appeared, lame, with Gilbert as a substitute in the running. He received the remaining ball of Costick's over for nil. Newcomb well to the fore, and Kettle, a little lame, took the over for nil. Newcomb short to leg, and Bryant for Kettle. Maiden from Costick to Newcomb, and maiden from Bryant to Kettle. Costick well to the fore, and Kettle, a little lame, took the over for nil. Newcomb short to leg, and Bryant for Kettle. Maiden from Costick for a single, and in succeeding over from Bryant to Kettle, a single off for nil. Kettle, Flukish square leg hit by Newcomb of the over for one. From a forward push

straight and mid wick wickedly by Newcombe Costick, Gilbert judiciously forced Kettle to Kettle's point of view. Costick's Kettle, Elliott took the bowling at Bryant's. In Elliott's first over one leg bye was succeeded by two wides, our umpire's decision upon the last was not relished by the players in ship. Maiden Costick to Kettle. Longship by Newcombe of five for one, and Kettle a poke to square leg of five for another (the run well judged by Gilbert). In the next over poked Costick off for five. Maiden from Elliott to Kettle. Cut to square leg by Newcombe off Costick for one. A leg bye occurred, for which the running was rendered tedious to Newcombe by a stump from Marshall. Costick was challenged, but was given fairly for the batsman. Kettle's cut off Elliott for

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Newcombe and Kettle dealt freely with the batsmen and Elliott, although there appeared little sign of his quality. The heading of the Victorians was not so occasionally rather defective. In the second innings, Ferrie and Park were sent into the field as substitutes for Clark and Kettle, who were rested. Brodie and Jaconb were first at wicket. Brodie made the first ball from Ward, from which a run was attempted, but Newcombe with a quick return dismissed Thompson to stump at Jaconb's end. Jaconb, out for nil. One wicket minus score. Brodie, out for nil. In the second innings the bowlers were Richardson. Excellent catch by Ward which Brodie left short from a slip by Brodie off Richardson. Brodie, no score. Two wickets for nil. Brodie succeeded to the care of the stumps, and secured the first ball from Ward, from which a run was attempted. Brodie, no score. Two wickets for nil. Brodie and Bryant a slip each off Ward for two.

Costick to leg off Richardson for one. Costick got well to square leg off Ward for two. Simpson got off for a single, followed by a run out for another. Costick got off for a single, followed by a run out to square leg off Richardson for a single, and subsequent over he made a good off-drive for two. (The players were now driven to wear out, and the game was played in about half an hour, when Kinloch was put on to bat.) Two maidens each from Kinloch and Richardson. Drive to the on by Bryant off Kinloch for a single, and in next over forward drive to the on by Richardson for a single. In next over, a run out, but off Richardson, a chance was given, but not taken, though well attempted by Ward and Rowley. All being no doubt wet and slippery. Maidenless over. In next over, a run out, but off Richardson, and was well caught by Richardson. Ten. Three wicket for twenty.

He appeared at the stumps, and leg hit off Kinloch for a single, and in substitution for the wicket-keeper, he went off safely to leg off Richardson for one. Huddleston quietly to square leg off Kinloch for one, and a long leg hit (chance to Park) off Kinloch for another. Maikin from Kinloch to the wicket-keeper for a single, and Huddleston's stumps, after two escapes from a match received as hot from Kinloch. Huddleston, four wickets for twenty-four.

Richardson, then, took the care of the forfeited wicket, and finished a wicket over Kinloch, then from Richardson to Costick, and another to Kinloch to Makinson. Fine longship by Costick to Richardson for two, rest of over for no runs. Richardson, then, took the wicket, and six o'clock the stumps were drawn, when the stand as under:—

VICTORIA.—SECOND INNINGS.

R. wickets down 36

reg hits, but the slip from which he was caught clumsily played upward. Huddleston made his score by play that deserved a longer continu-

His Excellency had said that the manner in which they him the Scotch drink was not true because he was not a Scotchman. He could only say that he was sure that he was very sincerely, trusting that at the conclusion of administration, there would have been nothing done to the disadvantage of the colonies. He was sure that one and all of these colonies would still be found in its own industrial career, and that the only rivalry that would be felt would be the rivalry of the colonies of Australia. (Cheers.) As to the amicable contest they had been lately engaged, he desired to say that it hurt him, personally (being an old cricketer), very great gratification. He was sure that the Government of Victoria had thanked them very heartily for the kind manner they had drunk his health, and before they left Victoria they had drunk the health of the Government of Victoria. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with loud cheering. "To the Government of Victoria."

MR. HAMMERLEY [of Victoria] returned thanks upon his foot to the cordial manner in which Mr. Henry had performed creditable patronage was everywhere.

The Chairman then rose to propose "The Ministry of South Wales." He believed he Ministry were still grateful for what they had done. He gave them the toast:

The toast was drunk by cheers, much applause being having been elicited by the tune performed afterwards—
Band—"There's a good time coming"—was a little louder than it ought to have been. Lady Harcourt said she felt itself deep the manner in which the members of the Minerva drank, and the more so as she knew there were gentlemen present who did not agree with the policy of

[illegible]

cept, he was not managing on the part of any individual, but he had felt in witnessing the splendour of the world and what was to be seen in the future, that from Melbourne had enabled them to spend the agreeable days in that beautiful domain (justly the garden of the world), with the most agreeable and the most profitable with the presence of so many thousands of well-dressed and well-educated people, and that the game of cricket had so many admirers, and that well-versed were all encouraged—there being an abundance of friends from the most distinguished circles, I gave him pleasure to find that a game of cricket had been so much the centre of the public enthusiasm and so much interest on the part of the public; and he quite agreed in the sentiment that they were not only a game of the people, but a game of the objects which had engaged so many of their countrymen, and he was very glad to hear that you can so comment that kindly feeling, and that you are solely by the laudable desire to develop the glory of the country, and that the game of cricket is the greatest encounter, (cheers.) He Mr. Darvell then returned to the subject of the cricket ground, and said that he was very glad to hear that you can so comment that kindly feeling, and that you are solely by the laudable desire to develop the glory of the country, and that the game of cricket is the greatest encounter, (cheers.) He Mr. Darvell then returned to the subject of the cricket ground, and said that he was very glad to hear that you can so comment that kindly feeling, and that you are solely by the laudable desire to develop the glory of the country, and that the game of cricket is the greatest encounter, (cheers.)

10 that that spirit of friendship and good feeling
11 continue to mark all future contests of the
12 foot ballers of the city. The players of the
13 cricket varied. The members of the Assembly had
14 been the victors in the contest of the foot ball
15 the very hearty there was a contest of the
16 He called upon them to drink, with all the honour
17 of the victors. The toast was drunk with three
18 times. The champagne was drunk.

19 Mr. MARSHALL responded. He said, sorry, he
20 took had not failed into more competent hands, as he re-
21 ceived the words in the Assembly. He thanked for the
22 tion which the Melbourne players had shown to
23 but also on their previous visits to Sydney. He
24 said that the Melbourne players were making
25 players were making as regarded the style of their
26 was something of the game, and he did not see
27 those who lose the game, and he did not see
28 inferior to their opponents. In many respects they
29 were as good as the Melbourne players. He said
30 that, that there was such a wide difference be-

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

on the grand stand for the purpose, which he had been engaged, to be attired in blouson costume. (There was a general expression of sympathy for the health of J. B. Darvall.)

Mr. Tost was drunk with all the honours.

Mr. Darvall, returned thanks.

Mr. Fairfax then proposed the health of the vice-president.

Mr. Jones acknowledged the compliment. With respect he had taken to connection with the match, he was not a party to it, but he was anxious to do his utmost to promote the practice of this manly, useful and healthy game, and he proposed that to a close, playing the National Anthem as the company separated.

PRESANTATION VASE FOR LADY DENISO

Other day we were favoured with a private superb flower vase, which Mr. Julius Hogarth presented to the lady, and which was intended to execute for presentation to the ample.

[illegible]

tree in silver; and the waratah native
gold, which produces a most agreeable effect.
Jewels are formed of convolvulus seeds,
which are polished by hand, and have a
coloured, bright eye creature forming a true
striking and not unpleasing object. The vase
fourteen inches in height, and when placed
in myrrhyl wood—which is so to be inland
with silver ornaments—has been made up
On the front of the pedestal
gold plate, bearing this inscription :
presented to Lady Denison, on her leaving New-
South Wales, by the people of the Colony, as a mark
of esteem and regard, Sydney, 19th August 1840.

On each of the other three sides, elegant sets
of seaweed from Manly Beach, are to be let in
plaster, and surrounded by silver wreaths. The
gables are decorated with silver and gold

are perfect; and the workmanship all that a fastidious admirer of the goldsmith's art could desire, and for excels all the previous efforts of Mr. Hogarth. We understand that the vase is to be forwarded to Lady Denison by the Salutes, on Monday next. Meanwhile, it may be seen at the Messrs. Hogarth and Kitchens, 295, George-street, for a day or two, and will well repay the traveller's visit.

ov.au/nla.news-page1

A **AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.**—Notice is hereby given that interest in shares in the

AUTHEALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice hereby given that interest allowed by this Bank on A Deposits as follows, namely:

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 15 months	Ditto ditto
" " " " " "	ditto ditto
" " " " " "	ditto ditto
" " " " " "	ditto ditto

The payable for the convenience of depositors at all times.
Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, if issued previous to order, and are here negotiable at all moments.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. L. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

AUTHEALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice hereby given that from the 1st day of January 1891, the rate of DISCOUNT on bills of no more than the 60 days run will be REDUCED to six per cent. per annum.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1826.)
Paid-up Capital = £1,000,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Repayable on 7 days' notice	Per Annum
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto.....	.. 50 per cent.
Ditto on 3 month ditto.....	.. 5 ditto
Ditto on 6 month ditto.....	.. 5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto.....	.. 5 ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY
OF
SYDNEY.

Incorporated by Act of Council.

Fixed up capital £250,000
Reserved fund £50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened for cash, deposits, and every facility afforded to bankers and others for the transaction of business.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued for Indemnity for fire, theft, and loss, interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES.—Deposited notes fully discounted. Advances made upon bills of lading, consignment by policies of insurance, of goods shipped from Sydney or London to any port in the colonies or Great Britain.

CASH CREDITS granted for accounts varying from 3 months to 12 months, interest by month at 4 per cent.

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for all the principal branches and agencies of the bank issued, and payable at any place in the colonies or Great Britain, and cash, or sent for payment to any bank, or to the holders or other securities received for safe custody, and the interest due thereon, whether in the colonies or England.

AGENCY BUSINESS.—The agency of other Banks or merchants on favourable terms, and investments in Colonial or British securities effected for the constituents of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE.
DIRECTORS.
WALTER LANE, Esquire, Chairman,
CHARLES RHEE, Esquire, Deputy-Chairman.
FRANK GILBERT, Esquire,
GEORGE JONES, Esquire,
GEORGE KING, Esquire.
MANAGERS.
Mr. HENRY WATSON PARKER, Kid.
JAS. EDWARD BARNFORTH, Esquire.
ROBERT H. PEARCE, Esquire,
SOLICITOR.
RANDOLPH J. WARD, Esquire,
LONDON OFFICE.
EDWIN BENTY, Esquire, Manager.
JOS. GILCHRIST, Esquire,
FREDERICK PARSONS, Esquire, } *Directors.*
HEAD OFFICE.
SOUTHERN OFFICE, Haymarket, Sydney.
JOHN ANDERSON, Esquire, Manager.
JOSEPH O'NEILL, Esquire, Manager.
YAS. W. W. PEARCE, Esquire, Manager.
MORTIMER (John) WYTHAY, Esq., Manager.

[illegible]

COMPANY. Office, NEW FITT-STREET
Singapore. CAPITAL, £200,000 in 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS:
M. H. BROWN, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq.
JACOB L. MONTEPIORE, Esq.
WALTER LAURENCE.

MANING SERVANTS:
Captain H. T. Fox, Fort-street.
AGENT AND MANING SERVANTS for the Port of Newcastle.
JOHN SINGLE, Esq.
SERVANTS for Auckland, New Zealand:
Captain ALBERT DORRIS.

LOWSON AGENT:
THOMAS BROWN, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for Insurances.

Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels in under forty-five days, from average unless guaranteed.

Europe	Guinea	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel
India, China, and Manilla	10	10
Java	12	12
Torres Straits	3	12
Valparaiso and Lima	3	12
Callao	3	12
Manilla	3	12
Bombay	3	12
Bourbon	2	12
London	2	12

Way Day to the northern passage) 12

rt, b	Ditto, by steamer	3	Robert Town	3
rt, b	Port Nicholson	3	Ditto, by steamer	3
rt, b	Port Phillip	3	Port Phillip	3
rt, b	Port Couper	3	Tahiti	3
rt, b	Adelaide	1	Otago	3

Of the above, 10 are cleared with particular care, from 1 to 1000 tons.

Time risks on first-class vessels.

3 months	5 ditto per cent.
6 ditto	5 ditto ditto
12 ditto	5 ditto ditto
Whaling voyages	10 guineas per cent.

Spices, and other goods, are insured at a half per cent. per annum, and policies will be issued in triplicate, except in London, if required.

For the goods of Messrs. McArthur, by sailing vessels, 10 guineas per cent.; by steamers, 1 per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of every ship, and will be ready to report upon the stowage of the cargo, and, where claims for damage are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

SMYTH'S SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE. Lyons-buildings, George-street, commenced 1st 1846. Under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters, which may be consulted on all matters. Marine Surveyor—Captain Malcolin.

Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels and Free from average and general.

Gumac	Guineas
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[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.
To Breeders of Horse Stock and colts.
POSTPONED TO 4th MARCH.
That compact station known as TOGOLA, adjoining the
well-known station of Mr. Loder's said Colts and
Farm, and barely 25 miles from the Haverhill and
Highgate Regis, and some 100 miles from
and about 200 HEAD OF CHOICE HORSE STOCK
now depas using thereon.

For Positive Sale,
RICHARDSON and WRENCH

[illegible]

The stock comprises 300 head, wares, iron, etc. of the horse cattle, of mares, fillies, and colts (the young are from the stud), and a few sheep (see opposite), all of good quality.

Particular attention is directed to the stone at an offering one of the best of the kind in the country. It occurred for acquiring an extensive and valuable property in the county of Kent, England, and with a very limited number of staffs, and only a small number of men, to an important gold-mine, it being one of the best in the province. Having stock in the mine, and being ready and desirous to make a large profit, which was the main object, the small capital was used in the purchase of property which has been a success.

Terms at sale

**BURNETT DISTRICT, QUINNAPPAH,
"PENNINGBERG,"**
To be sold with
11,117 **AKRES**, more or less.
Distant only 38 miles from Maryland.

Terms—One-third cash, residue by approved V.M. note
and two years from date, with bank discount
added, and secured on the stock and station.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by
the Proprietors to sell by public auction, at
his residence, the above described property.

The 27th March, at 11 o'clock
 That very extensive and well grained run **WHEAT**
GRADING, in the **HUNTERS DISTRICT**, (some-
 times, capable of supporting 30,000 HEAD.
 The **1st GOVERNMENT** was a very good
 device of six rooms, finished in a very superior
 French light, &c.; detached kitchen, average of
 store, washed, floor and shingled; low
 more than 1000 sheep, grazing very, stocked,
 There are seven new sheep-stables here, and about
 hundreds.
 With the above station will be sold about
 100 ewes, maidens, more or less
 and some, from 6 to 12 months old
 600 wethers, 1 year old, 1000
 1000 wethers, 1 year old, 1000

1751 we have, 3, 4, and 5 years old, disto ditto
1980 weavers, about equal sizes
100 fawns
11,179 sheep, more or less.
Storve, bullocks, and drays, working horses, implements
Ac. to be taken at a valuation.
Our Thin sale affords the best opportunity for ac-
quiring a station comprising large grazing
land, and a fine view of the coast, and
in every way worthy the attention of persons on this
point, for a really good & quieting property in the colony
of Queensland.

ROSWOOD STATION.
District of Port Curtis, Queensland.

Together with 4000 HBSH, more or less.
Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by J. A. Ibertson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on **WEDNESDAY, the 30th February, 1861, at 11 o'clock.** That well-known valuable station, **ROSEWADDO,** described on the Pitcairney River, about thirty-six miles from the shipping wharf at Dunbarton, adjacent to the ruins of Moine. Archer and Co., J. Macdonald, Charles Cox, Esq., v. v. Greenman, Maron, and Winton. The country around consists of good pasture land, healthy, and well adapted for sheep, and is admirably adapted for the country. The estate, however,

The improvements are a four-roomed cottage, six gal
pavies, and a new harness room, which is built
blacksmith's shop, men's bar, three outbuildings
yards, and about 170 barrels, horse paddock, etc. At
the horse paddock station will be said in the
stock, viz.:

- and seven, 3 to 6 years old
- 1000 ditto, 1 1/2 to 3 ditto ditto
- 700 weathers, mixed ages
- 10 wethers
- 60 rams

5000 sheep, more or less.

Working horses, bullocks, and dry supplies, etc.

The attention of parties to the lock-out for a Sydney sheep run, light stockers, is the colony of Queensland, particularly directed to this property, as there the country stock will bear inspection, ample time for which is allowed prior to the day of sale.

QUEENSLAND.
DISTRICT OF DARLING DOWNS.
WARRA WARRA, WARRA WARRA, AND FOREST, AND
KOBAN CREEK STATIONS,
together with
80,000 SHEEP, more or less
1000 CATTLE, more or less
100 HORSES, more or less,
And distant only about 140 miles from Ipswich.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the Hon. H. B. Fitz, to sell by public auction, at his office, the Squatters' Buildings, George-street, NEWCASTLE, the following parcels of sale, with the usual additions. These first-class squatters' WARRA WARRA, BILMAR, POMEROY and KOGAN COWBOY, are to be charged with DARLING DOWNS, and adjacent waters. He'll well-known distillation, JAMES DARLING, is included in one of the above parcels of DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT. The country pro-

The Government estimates of the grazing capabilities of these rangelands—taken at the commencement of the present season, was 50,000 sheep—but the actual carrying capacity is much lower. It has been estimated that only 10,000 sheep and few furring Down which are not at present departing twice the number of sheep they are assumed to be.

The LBP (Kovach) is the most complete, and the most accurate.

There are three bedrooms, each with a built-in wardrobe. They consist of a dwelling house of three detached kitchen/large store, divided into three compartments, with built-in oil, or stove's collapsed into the room; four kitchen/large oil stoves and built-in wardrobes, and a large oil stove; large, modern, very erected; and a very superior well-built, built last year at a cost of over £20.

There are twelve sheep, a lion, with other large yards or paddocks for sheep.

With the above premises will be sold the following sheep—

5000 ewes, aged, some broken mouthed
5000 ewes, 4 and 5 years old
4000 ewes, 1 to 4 years old
8700 wethers, 1 to 3 years old

90,000 weaners, mixed sexes
300 rams
30,000 sheep, more or less
1000 head of cattle, more or less
100 horses, more or less.

ALL THE SHEEP with the exception of about 200
have been bred on the station. THEY ARE ALL
RABBITED SOUND AND FREE FROM ALL DIS-
EASES and are of FAIR AVERAGE OF DOWN
SHEEP, having been bred from some of the best blood in
the colony, viz., Telgel, Pilori, and Kitchener rams.
THE CATTLE are a fair average of mixed blood.

Wife from the well known, and his wife from the Northern States.

Horses, implements, bullock and horse drays, two teams of bullocks, working horses, do, do, to be taken at a valuation.

WSP It would be impossible to comment on the limitations of an advertisement, the many advantages which the above first-class stations possess. Suffice it to say, that as a whole it is a first-class quattering place, being abundantly watered and well-grassed, and capable of carrying a large number of cattle. In proof of truth it may be mentioned that the premises produce has sold for some years past at average of £2000 per annum due working expenses.

The station is held under 14 years' lease, of the magnificent Sir John Lubbock, Bart., for five years longer if required.

secured to the house under the Queensland lease and

ONE of Two Gentlemen requiring a rate of \$100 and Residence, can be accommodated in a respectable family, at Harford. Terms, 25s. per week and driven into Sydney every morning. Address KERRAN, Harford Office

PRIVATE FURNISHED APARTMENTS

RICHMOND.—TO LET, a very superior COFFAGE, containing six rooms, servant's room and kitchen, under same roof; about half an acre of ground, garden, coachhouse, and stabling for five horses, having a splendid view of the Corporation. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. W. B. Smith, 10, St. James's Street, London, W.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, HILL-SIDE OF OUT-TAGE and Grounds, at the head of Lavender Bay, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, very nice room, wash-house, stable, and other out-houses; a good garden, plenty of water, and water frontage to the bay. Apply JOHN GARR, next door.

TO MR. LET, a large PUBLIC HOUSE, in full trade, EDWARD MYERS, Criterion Chambers, King st.

TO LET, the PREMISES now occupied by W. SHARP, 548, George-street.

TWO Large ROOMS TO LET, furnished, with use of kitchen, 100, Liverpool-street. Terms 1/6.

THE LKT, in Leicester-place, Paddington. **OFFICE** of six rooms. **W. PERRY**, Bentham-place.

THE LKT, an **OFFICE**, in a central part of George-street. Address **OFFICE**, Herald Office.

THE LKT, a **HOUSE**, New View-terrace, Dartington. For particulars apply to second house.

TWO LET, in High street, a large SHED, and extensive Collarage either together or separately. Rent low. Apply to the Secretary, Union Club.

TWO LET, a large private HOUSE, Wyndward-quare, York-street, and two large SHOPS, Bridge-street. D. COOPER and CO. agents for Messrs Jamp.

TO LET, the OFFICES in the office-buildings, Margaret-street, lately occupied by the Northern Assurance Company. GILCHRIST, WATF. and CO.

TO LET, those central Business PREMISES in George-street. Apply to A. and E. A. LEVY, 30, George-street.

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